

BRIAND ANNOUNCES HIS NEW MINISTRY

France Now Has Coalition Cabinet for First Time in History.

PRESS NOW DEMANDS PROMPT, DECISIVE ACTS

Sympathy and Encouragement Extended, But Speedy Steps Toward Victory Are Urged.

"Victory" Is the Policy of France, Says Briand

LONDON, October 30.—The Times today publishes the following statement from Premier Briand, head of the new French cabinet:

"I desire to declare emphatically to our allies as well as to our enemies that the change in the ministry is in no way a sign of change of policy. The policy of France is summed up in the word 'victory.'"

PARIS, October 30.—The new French cabinet, selected by Premier Briand after a conference with his colleagues, will be composed as follows:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs, Aristide Briand.

Vice president of the cabinet and minister of state, Charles de Freycinet.

Minister of war, Gen. J. S. Gallieni.

Minister of Justice, Rene Viviani.

Minister of the interior, Louis J. Malvy.

Minister of marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze.

Minister of finance, Alexandre Ribot.

Minister of public instruction and cults, Prof. Paul Painleve.

Minister of public works, Marcel Sembat.

Minister of commerce, Etienne Clemenceau.

Minister of colonies, Gaston Doumergue.

Minister of agriculture, Jules Melne.

Minister of labor, Albert Metin.

Ministers without portfolio, Emil Combes, Leon Bourgeois, Denys Cochin and Jules Guesde.

Secretary general to the minister of foreign affairs, Jean Cambon.

Under secretary of state, war and munitions, Albert Thomas.

Under secretary of state for sub-marine, Joseph Tardieu.

Under secretary of state for sanitary service, Justin Godart.

Under secretary of state for aviation, Rene Bismarck.

Under secretary of state for marine, Louis Naut.

New Cabinet Encouraged.

The new French cabinet is greeted by the press of Paris with sympathy and encouragement. The chief note in editorial comment is a demand for prompt, decisive action. "Government which governs" independently of party considerations and solely with a view to victory.

The Figaro relies upon "the admirable qualities of Premier Briand and the good fortune of France."

Stephen Pichon, former minister of foreign affairs, in the Petit Journal calls upon the people to do everything possible to facilitate the heavy task before the new cabinet.

It Holds All Trumps.

The Rappel says that the cabinet "holds all the trumps for reassuring the country, comforting its allies and disquieting the enemy." It declares that the republic should be proud to have at its head representatives of all the great parties.

The leading socialist organ, Humanite, says that the announcement of the new ministry will cut short the hopes of those who wished to trouble the parliamentary waters.

Gustave Herve, editor of the Guerre Sociale, and once distinguished as an anti-military agitator, calls the cabinet "a grand ministry of victory."

Excelsior expects the new ministers to give place among themselves and their followers the spirit of "sacred union."

First Coalition Ministry.

This is the first time in the history of the French republic that there is a coalition ministry of all the opposing parties and factions. It follows closely on the recent innovation of forming a British coalition cabinet of conservatives and liberals.

The action taken today in forming the cabinet was the culmination of a deep popular sentiment that at the supreme crisis of the war party division should give way to united action by all the parties in common support of the government. As the result of the cabinet of Rene Viviani being representative of only a few political groups, the ministers presented their collective resignations, and President Poincare immediately charged Aristide Briand with the formation of a new organization combining all elements.

Remarkable in Personnel.

The resulting coalition is remarkable in personnel, including such venerable figures as Charles de Freycinet, who was one of Gambetta's aids in the upheaval of 1870; Jules Melne, a former premier, who instituted the protective system of France, and Leon Bourgeois, who is known as the "grand old man of the radical party," which has the largest membership in parliament.

The new cabinet also is represented by conspicuous leaders of all the political groups of the country. Thus the new coalition brings together France's elder and younger statesmen, and in personnel represents all the history of modern France since the fall of Napoleon III. The new cabinet also is notable in having the popular military leader Gen. Gallieni as the head of the war office, and Rear Admiral Lacaze as head of the ministry of marine, both of them replacing civilians.

Extent of the Coalition.

The extent of the coalition is shown by the following representations from the various parties:

The radical party is represented by M. Bourgeois, a former premier, M. Combes, a former premier, and Rene Renoult, one of the foremost parliamentary leaders of the party.

The republican socialists have as members M. Briand, M. Viviani and Prof. Painleve.

The socialist group is represented by Jules Guesde, who has been the socialist head since the death of Jean Leon Jaurès, and by Marcel Sembat and A.

Fakers and Crooks!

The advertising columns of The Star are edited as carefully as the news columns. Fakers and crooks are barred.

Every advertisement known to contain an untrue or misleading statement has been rejected.

Every reader is asked to be on the Vigilance Committee and help police the columns.

bert Thomas, prominent socialist leader. The democratic left has as members Gabriel Guinon and Joseph Thierry, while the radical left has Etienne Clement as its representative. The royalist and clerical element is represented by Denys Cochin.

Embraces All Groups.

This embraces all the parties and groups in parliament, which for years have been arrayed against each other. Freycinet, Melne and Ribot belong to the old school of moderate tendencies, and are not identified with any of the parliamentary groups.

The designation of Jules Cambon, former ambassador at Washington, Madrid and Berlin, as secretary general to the minister of foreign affairs is another innovation in the new cabinet, as it places an ambassador of wide experience for the first time in responsible direction of foreign questions.

Lacaze Not Well Known.

The only member of the cabinet who is not well known to the public is the minister of marine, Rear Admiral Marie Jean Lucien Lacaze, commander of the naval forces at Marseille. He is fifty-five years old and has had a brilliant career. His first important appointment was chief of staff to the late Admiral Germinet, commander of the Mediterranean fleet. In this position he showed great executive ability and attracted the attention of his superiors. He was next appointed as naval attaché at Rome, from which place he was summoned in 1912 by Theophile Delcasse, then minister of marine, to be the latter's principal naval secretary. As naval secretary he bore a large part in the initiating and carrying out of reforms in the scheme for a radical reorganization of the fleet which was undertaken by M. Delcasse, and Rear Admiral Lacaze, who reached his present rank in October, 1911, is given credit for being responsible in a great measure for the present high state of efficiency of the naval forces of France.

WAR OFFICIALLY REPORTED ITALIAN STATEMENT.

ROME, October 29, via Paris, October 30.

Our troops continue with unabated energy their tenacious and successful efforts against the obstacles of the enemy's positions, undiscouraged by the bad weather.

In the valley of Lazzarino we have conquered the last positions remaining in the enemy's possession on the Mago Nori road; that is, the Monte heights of Terno, Besagno, Taipina.

On the upper Cordevole our forward march on the right of the torrent has proceeded to the west of the steep hill of Soraruez, which was conquered on the 18th. On the left we of the field force with which the flanks of Col di Lana are covered.

In the Nera zone gradual ascents of the summits of Vodil and Mrazi are being carried on at the cost of incessant attacks which are overcoming one of the powerful obstacles of defense. Our Alpine troops again yesterday conquered several strong enemy trenches, taking 270 prisoners, eight of whom were officers.

Field forts and trenches also were stormed, first, on Santa Maria height, in the Plava zone, 24 prisoners being taken; second, on the heights of Perona Podgora, and third, on Carso, where the total prisoners yesterday were 210, including three officers.

We also took a machine gun.

Our aeroplanes made raids yesterday on the Italian positions, dropping bombs on the railway station of the Gorizia-Trieste railroad at several points and on the enemy camps and columns on the march. Notwithstanding the violent fire of numerous anti-aerial guns our aeroplanes returned unscathed.

VIENNA, October 29, via London, October 30.

Russian theater: There is nothing to report.

Italian theater: Yesterday the Italian second and third armies recommenced a general attack with all their strength. A battle is proceeding along the whole coastal front. Infantry attacks have been preceded by artillery preparation, which in several sectors increased to an incessant fire. Especially against the Gorizia bridgehead it reached unprecedented violence. Neither this fire nor the following stormy combats affect our troops. Our troops again successfully repulsed the enemy on the whole front and maintained their positions, which often were destroyed.

BERLIN, October 30, via London, 5:02 p.m.

Northeast of Mitau our forces, which advanced on the northern bank of the Misa, near Plakanken, repulsed two strong night attacks and then withdrew in the face of another attack into the main position on the southern bank.

ARMY OF PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA: There is nothing to report.

ARMY OF GEN. VON LINSINGEN: West of Czartorysk a Russian position near Komorov and the town itself were taken. A Russian counter attack by night was unsuccessful. Kamielucha, Huta, Lisowska and Bielgow were stormed. We took eighteen officers and 922 men prisoners and captured two machine guns.

A Russian battle aeroplane was shot down near Kulkle.

Western theater of war: No events of importance have occurred.

The armies of Gen. von Koevess and von Gallwitz have stormed enemy positions. They have taken 1,000 Serbians prisoners and three cannon and one machine gun.

The army of Gen. Boyadjeff (Bulgarian) is continuing the pursuit.

\$100,000 Fire Razes Glycerin Plant.

AURORA, Ill., October 30.—Fire early today in the plant of the W. F. Jobbins Chemical Company, which manufactures glycerin for use in high explosives, caused damage estimated at \$100,000. Less than a year ago the company's glycerin refining plant was destroyed with a loss of \$700,000. The cause of today's fire was not known.

BARON WELBY DIES.

Was Long Prominent in the Financial Circles of England.

LONDON, October 30, 11:52 a.m.—Baron Welby (Reginald Earle Welby), who was long prominent in financial circles, died yesterday at Malwood.

Reginald Earle Welby, first baron, was elevated to the peerage in 1894. He was eighty-three years old. He entered the treasury in 1856, became assistant financial secretary to the treasury in 1880, auditor of the civil list in 1881, and permanent secretary of the treasury in 1885, holding this position until 1894. He left no heir.

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BRITISH MACHINE GUN SQUAD, PROTECTED AGAINST DEADLY GERMAN GAS CLOUDS, WAITING FOR THE ENEMY.



taining the advances made. There has been no other important action on the remainder of the front. Last night's French official statement reads:

In the course of the continuous combats that are going on in Champagne for the possession of those portions of "La Courtine" work which are still occupied by the Germans we realized today very perceptible progress by taking 150 meters, several trenches which the Germans defended up to the last moment with the greatest tenacity. We have taken 200 unarmored prisoners, including a company commander and two other officers, the Germans having, besides, lost nearly 400 men killed or wounded.

On the Lorraine front a German bombardment, especially violent, is reported between the forest of Parvov and la Vezouze river. Our artillery replied by shelling effectively the batteries and works of the enemy. Our artillery hit a military train in the station of Burthoult.

BEILIAN STATEMENT.

PARIS, October 30.

Some short bombardments occurred on the front of Rykenhock, Pervyse, the Malsen, Boulogne, St. Jacques Capelle and the ferryman's house.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

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stayed. Where the enemy penetrated trenches he was repulsed by immediate counter attacks. The difficult day ended with a complete failure for the Italians. It was followed by a calm night.

In the Dolomites the hostile activity continues undiminished. Here the enemy directed most violent attacks against Col di Lana, where yesterday two attacks again collapsed. An Italian aviator bombarded the castle of Miramar.

Southeastern theater: Montenegrin battalions operating southeast of Visegrad were beaten near Prinska, and on the Sijazora the German divisions of Gen. von Koevess' army advanced to the region of Rudnik. The Austro-Hungarian forces of this army, while attacking, crossed the lowland on the upper Raca, which is nearly impracticable, owing to rains. In bitter fighting they threw the enemy from Sumisko height and stormed the village of Cunic. The army of Gen. von Gallwitz in the region of Lapovo crossed the Lepenica and made further progress.

The Bulgarian first army captured Pirot. The enemy began a retreat along the whole front.

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GERMANS WITHDRAW IN THE RIGA DISTRICT

Repulse of Russ Attacks Near Mitau Claimed, However—Advance in Serbia Continues.

BERLIN, October 30, via London, 5:02 p.m.—German troops which had advanced near Mitau in the Riga district were withdrawn to their former position after repulsing two strong attacks, German army headquarters announced in its official statement today. Gen. von Linsingen's army in the southern sector of the line in the east has taken the town of Komorov, west of Czartorysk, and occupied other places nearby after successful attacks.

Continued progress for the Teutonic forces invading Serbia is reported in today's official statement. One thou-

sand Serbians have been taken prisoner and three cannon captured, it is said.

Minnesota's 1913 fire loss was \$2.88 per capita.

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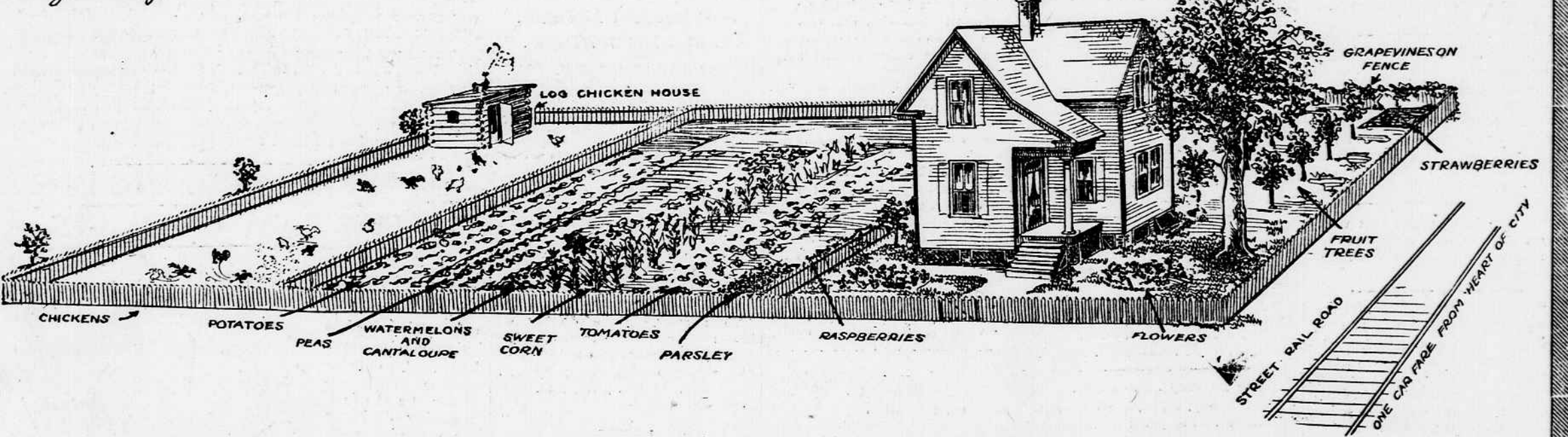
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